Spring Poetry

HE spring is coming-let her come! The been will soon begin to hum and burr around on gamry wings, and jolt us with their redhot stings. The boy who is too tired and worn to help the old man plant some corn, will shovel for a fortnight straight to get good supply of bait. The women will once more arise, the light of battle in their eyes, and clean the house, from room to room, with mop and duster, rag and broom, while patient husbands seek the barn, and say such words as "Gee" and "Darn." The spring is coming—let her come! The hebe leaves the city slum, to roam through the country fields and bogs, and dodge the same old farmers' dogs. The agent, rested, full of zeal, comes forth with his impassioned spiel, with specious wiles and nerve to burn, and sells his natent safety churn. And now, by almost every mail, seed catalogues come by the bale, and men who deal in rust-proof oats come forth and bear away our goats. Such ills the vernal menths will bring, and vet we're honing for the spring! For sunny skies and budding flowers, soft winds and plain and fancy showers! For warbling birds and growing grass, and heaps of nice fresh garden

(Copyright by George M. Adams.)

-WALT MASON.

School of Mines For El Paso

I PASO will have the state school of mines, affiliated with the university. provided the people donate a suitable site. The most feasible proposition in to buy the old Military institute grounds and buildings, and donate

An initial appropriation of \$15,000 is now available to establish the school of mines. More money will be available as needed. Without doubt, from small beginnings the state school of mines would develop into an important institution, which should rise to national renown. A hundred students should be enroled the first year, and several hundred after the school becomes well established and well known. Considered merely as a commercial asset, the school would be worth as much to this city as a large factory.

The old Military institute can be bought now, under an option soon to expire, for \$50,000, with ten years to pay it in.

The \$50,000 represents no more than the actual physical value of the land and buildings, as ascertained by conservative appraisal. There is nothing to pay to stockholders, or to general creditors. The \$50,000 represents the net value of the assets, and the price is fair beyond question. The buildings alone cost almost as much as the price asked, and there are 22 acres of land which in a few years will be within the townsite. Allowing for depreciation, and estimating the land value conservatively, there are values on the ground today beyond the \$50,000 at which the property can be bought.

The plan is to buy the property out of the annual "budget fund" of the chamber of commerce, at the rate of \$5000 to \$6000 a year. Business men and property owners will be asked to sign guarantee notes, so that a clear title can be delivered to the state. The notes will not be payable so long as the budget fund is perpetuated and takes care of the payments as they fall due. Since this budget plan will probably be permanent in El Paso, there is no likelihood that the notes will ever have to be paid. Those who sign the notes will contribute their equitable amount to the budget fund, and their responsibility will practically

This is an opportunity that El Paso must not forfeit. The plan is one that makes the burden easy to carry, and it should be acceptable to all.

The earl of Kintore displays as a peace document, and a pledge of Anglo-American friendship and sincerity, the 4000 mile boundary like between the United States and Canada, stretching from Halifax to Vancouver without a gun, without a fort, without a soldler in hostile array. Such a frontier is elsewhere unknown in the world.

Reading Between the Lines

NEWSPAPER enthusiast maintains that his evening paper is as good as a university education, bringing him the lore of scholars working out their theories, introducing him to scientists and their experiments, to poets and artists and their dreams, conducting him on journeys around the world, making him acquainted with the ice and snows and the men who endure the deep cold, and leading to the jungles and sands and hot suns, taking him to belineb with kings and to walk with the pope or his cardinals, with mystics and martyrs, and acquainting him with the whole world every day.

To get all this out of the paper one must read more than the headlines. The modern genius for news in headlines makes it possible to get quite a grasp on the important happenings of the day by just skimming; but the heart of the real atory, the life and color of it, consist not only in reading the newspaper news as it comes out, but by adding to it whatever else the globe or atlas and encyclopedia

With some additional research the evening paper becomes the equivalent of a good college or university training.

The east is having trouble with "heroin," a drug which even small children have got hold of, to add to the world's sorrow and deficiency. We may congratulate ourselves that we are no longer in danger of being scalped, that wives do not think it nice and feminine to use poisoned daggers, and that robbers do not cut our throats for the money in our purse; but the devil is not dead yet. Poison is left in the world, men make money by it, and little children are left dead in the trail of their success.

Ambassador To Russia

ONGRESSMAN SHARP of Elyria, O., is suggested for the post of ambassador to Russia. The world feels a bit cheap after Pindell's prompt return of his nomination to the president after the senate had confirmed it; the right thing was so quickly and simply done. Sharp or any other man named now will probably have easy sailing.

Sharp's peculiar fitness to represent us in Russia does not appear in the Hat of his accomplishments. He has been an editor, a politician, a manufacturer, and his pet hobby is astronomy which he has studied since childhood, just because of an interest in the skies. It shows an active mind to like to study anything just for fun and not for pecuniary gain, but the stars will not particularly help

What the country is driving at is that it is time our diplomats should have peculiar fitness for their posts, and experience in that special field. Being good, respectable citizens of ordinary breadth of views and common sense is not enough. Diplomacy demands a feeling for world politics, some skill in the art of intellectual contest, and training in the foreign service.

It only snows between suns in El Paso.

Who Is "Mistaken"?

OW WHOM are we to believe? Gen. Pancho Villa declares that Bauch was set free in Juarez last Thursday by his own direct connot in Chihuahua. But every one of Villa's official and personal representatives in Juarez declares positively that Bauch was taken to Chihuahua by Villa and is held there pending review of his case. Evidently somebody is "mistaken." Maybe somebody made a "mistake" and shot Bauch full of holes-Maybe there never was such a man as Bauch. Maybe the world has come to an end and this is purgatory.

School Girls Write of El Paso's Growth From Border Pass to Modern Western City

Coming of Onate In 15981 Is Beginning of El Paso.

BY THELMA BEESON, Third Year in High School.

L PASO! How much the name stands for, now and in the past. At the present, it stands for at the present, it stands for progress, civic improvement and advancement. Years and years ago it stood for the only place where protection and shelter could be secured, the only place where food and water could be had for a journey of about 1000 miles.

El Paso was first known over 250 El Paso was first known over \$50 years ago by the followers of Coronado in 1540-1542. These people founded large, prosperous agricultural villages. However, the most authentic history dates from 1598. Onate and his followers coming from Zacatecas forded the Rio Grands where El Paso and Juarez now stand. They took possession of New Mexico and all adjoining provinces in the name of the Spanish 1 provinces in the name of the Spanish king. This statement seems to have been disputed, particularly by Mexican authors, but the most authentic statement which can be found is that which accords to Onate the founding of El Passo and Junez.

Indian Uprising Halts Civilization, Seventy one years later the Pueble adians rebelled and were victorious in throwing off the Spanish yoke. Here the progress, as far as American set-lement is concerned, appears to have topped. There were only occasional vandering Spanish friers, who estab-shed many Spanish missions, one of

which is still standing at Yaleta,
With the coming of the nineteenth
century, came also a more progressive
age. In 1805 general Pike explored the



MISS THELMA BEESON

southwest for the United States. This ppears to have opened up the way, that about ten years later, the Santa e trail was first established. Orgin of the Santa Fe Trail.

Lande, a French Creole, to Santa Fe, by Morrison, a merchant of Haskaskia, Illinois, who had conceived the Idea of trading with the provinces of northern Mexico, may be regarded as the real beginning of the Santa Fe trall as a commercial highway. Cargoes went out in 1822, the profits being so great that a better means of transportation than pack horses was looked for, consequently in 1834, 80 traders crossed the plains. The cargonal was composed of "25 wheeled very was somposed of the cargonal transportation than the cargonal was composed of which are two were stort the cargonal cargo nicles of which one or two were stout road wagons, two mere carts and the est Dearborn carriages." There were rest hearborn carriages." There were few obstacles to wagons except the indian attacks. Fort Leavenworth was established to protect the trade. The greatest proportion of trade came from Independence, Missouri. There were generally 14 or 18 mules, exen or horses and from 20 to 40 armed men. As trade increased, other places than Santa Fe were sought, so in 1828, curavans went as far south as Chihuahus, passing through El Paso.

El Paso's First Building.

In 1827, north of the Ploneer plaza, land was granted to Ponce de Leon. Here was built the first building of El Paso, a one story affabe, on the site of the present Mills building. Later the Central hotel was located at the same place. Occasional trappers and hunters announced the coming of the Americans, but not until 1846, when general Keneray and colonel Danisher.

Americans, but not until 1846, when general Kearney and colonel Doniphan made stopping places at El Pare, did its future seem certain.

On December 35, 1846, colonel Doniphan met and defeated colonel Ponce at Bracito, six miles north of El Pare. One result of this might be said to be the establishing of a fort in 1848 near the foundry now conducted by the El Paro Foundry and Machine shop. In 1848, El Paro was made a resting place for many of the hardy "forty niners," who were on their way to the "El Dorado of the west."

Americans Acquire Property.

About 1855, the ranch of Ponce de

About 1855, the ranch of Ponce de Leon passed into the hands of Ameri-cans. From Franklin County, postmaster at this time, the town was named

Early El Paso's Unique Bill Board, Early El Paso's Luique Bill Beard. In 1858. El Paso was a small adobe village of only 300 inhabitants, of which three fourths were Mexicans. Where the little plaza is now, there were a number of ash and cottonwood trees under which was a little market for fruits, vegetables and sometimes fresh meats. One of the trees upon which some energetic person had nailed a board, served as a bulletin board. Here were posted the opinion one person had of another and also, the names

Miss Thelma Beeson, of the junior class of the high school, and Miss Gertrude Smith, of the eighth grade of the Bailey school, were the winners of the gold medals offered by the Rebecca Stoddart chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the best essays on "El Paso and Her Early History." One medal was offered to the eighth grade pupils of the city, and the other to the high school pupils. The medals were awarded and the prize essays read Monday night at the patriotic exercises of the D. A. R. commemorating Washington's birthday. To stimulate interest in the early history of our country, two medals are offered each year by the local chapter of the D. A. R. for the best essays on some phase of American history.

international dams at Engle and Ele-About 1860, the town was laid out and the name was changed from Franklin to El Paso. From about the Year 1865 forward, El Paso began to be

year 1865 forward, El Paso began to be something more than a mere pass. It was the tarminus of three stage lines or mail routes, one from Santa Fe, N. M. one from San Antonio, Texas, and one from Chihuahua.

The San Antonio, Butterfield and Southern Overland trails were all practically the same route which ran from San Antonio to Fort Concho. There was also a line from Fort Worth to Fort Concho, which came by Comanche, Brownwood and Coleman City and met the other line at Fort Concho-From there it went westward as one trail, passing through Fort Stockton, From there it went westward as one trail, passing through Fort Stockton. Fort Davis, Barrel Springs, El Muerto, Van Horn Wells, Eagle Springs, Fort Quitman. The next stations were Camp Rice, Pierre Point and El Paso. Overland street here was socalled because it formed a part of this trail. What is now Overland block is built on the site of the corral and depot of the Overland trail. After leaving El Paso, it went directly to Fort Tuma and from there to Dos Angeles, California. The San Antonio Mail company had its headquarters in an old adobe building where the present Sheldon hotel now stands.

Crede Justice in Early Days. At this time conditions were very bad. There were no courts at all but if the community thought a man had done wrong he was simply hanged. The first coroner's jury was the result of a murder. Although they knew who did the deed, the means by which it was done could not be decided upon. "Uncle" Ben Dewell, the postmaster, said that some day a court would be said that some day a court would be established here and the men would be responsible for the affair. Immedlately a coroner's jury was organized which gave the verdlet that "the deceased met his death from gun shot wounds at the hands of parties un-

First School Established. About 1879 the first school was es-tablished on the site of the present Elite: There were only about first American women here then and the first American child was born in 1861 El Paso. The county seat also was moved to El Paso. The currency was the Mexican silver dollar at par and the Mexicun ounce, a gold coin worth

The little border town seemed to have a fascination for all. Its Inhabitants were men of character, men of assertive, individual, self reliant, bonassertive, individual, self reliant, honorable and gentlemanly characters. These contributions of character are almost unlimited but that which most of all has contributed to El Paso's progress is the "variety and extent of its resources and elements of strength." Its inexhaustible mineral wealth, fertile lands, valuable graning lands, its unexcelled climate and the importance of its position as a military strategic point, are great factors in its progress. It is the "Hub of the Southwest," the chief distributing point and a popular convention city. A mere pass, or only a little berder town 50 years ago, El Paso has grown into a metropolis by its rare ability to

ABE MARTIN



After the morning service last Sunday From The Herald This Date 1906.

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Mrs. & Tate will soon leave for a visit to Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Baker came down rom Las Cruces this morning.

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Mr. Svain with a taking up the bench.

Mr. Svain with a taking

Ponce de Leon, El Paso's Founder, Buried In Juarez.

By Gertrade Windsor Smith, High Eighth Grade of Bailey School.

HE history of the west is one long romance of glorlous, windswept prairies, brooding moun-

swept prairies, brooding mountains; grass covered messa and winding rivers, to whose history there still clings that memory of the adventurous days of the wild indian, buffalo and pioneer.

A little over 300 years ago a portion of Southern United States belonged to Spain. In the year 1598, a band of Spanlards, under the leadership of Don Juan De Onate, came from the small town of Zacetecas, Mexico; and on this expedition crossed the Rio Grande, then known as the Rio Bravo del Norte. With the usual ceremony he claimed what is now New Mexico, and the adjoining territory in the name of the Spanish king. This crossing he called "Paso del Norte," North pass or ford. Little did he know that comparatively a few years later prosperous cilles would occupy either bank.

About 50 years after the departure of the explorer a small settlement sprang up on the southern bank, retaining the original name of "Paso del Norte."

Founders of El Paso.
On Seytember 21, 1827, a Spanish

Gel Norte."

Founders of El Paso.

On September 23, 1827, a Spanish citizen of Chihushua, one Juan Maria Ponce de Leon. ogtained a grant of land containing 216 scress on the north bank of the river. Building a small adobe home, he moved there with his wife and child, Josefa. These three were the original founders of El Paso, and where that small ranch house stood 57 years ago there



MISS GERTRUDE WINDSOR SMITH

now stands the Mills building, a

now stands the Mills building, a musnificent 12 story concrete structure. At the entrance one may see a small brass plate commemorating the name of the city's founder and the date of its first home.

The ranch of Don Juan prospered, and the small settlement, including Mexican and Indian workmen, was known by the name of "El Hancho de Ponce" The nearest neighbors were Paso del Norte, directly across the Rio Bravo, and the mission settlement of Ysleta and San Elizario, Attempts to establish a mission semewhere near the present site of El Paso were made by Franciscan friars in 1536, but they were few in number and the indians massacred the entire band.

Taleta Founded in 1681.

number and the indians massacred the entire band.

Ysleta, one of the oldest settlements in the southwest, was, according to Bandelser, founded in 1681 by some 400 indian captives from Ysleta, New Mexico. The mission church was established by Franciscan friers, who were most successful in converting the indians to their religion. The walls were of adobe and extremely thick; the interlor decorated by great beams of solid wood, hand-carved with infinite labor by the indians. These desorations were always valued very highly by the different resident padres, but unfortunately were destroyed by fire in 1907. In 1746 the number of Christian Indians in New Mexico and in the vicinity of El Fano was approximately 13,000.

Take Refuge in Old Church.

All Spanish settlers took refuge in

which were many and frequent. The
native indians were Sincetes, and
their descendants, though greatly
Mexicanized, still hold wierd dances
and ceremonies in the square in
front of the mission.

The Spanish colonization of the
Southwest was carried on by the
Iranciscan friars, and our chief
source of information of this extrainely interesting period is gleaned
from the "Memorial of father Alonzo
Benavides"

from the "Memorial of father Alonzo Benavides."

Fennder is Burled in Juarez.
Ponce de Leon, who with his deughier, is buried in Juarez, finally sold his entire ranch to W. T. Smith, and American, for \$10,000. William Smith was a partner with De Leon's soninlaw, Varela, and they did a large freighting business between Franklin and San Antonic.

William Smith, in turn, sold the land to five others, judge J. F. Crosby, St. Vrain, Rohman, and Gillett Bros., and in 1850 the settlement became a village under the name of Franklin. It is interesting to know that affer the close of the war between the states, the United States government confiscated the property, claiming that the owners were rebela. After some time the supreme court of the United States decided in March, 1868, that the property should not be confiscated. Owing to the Rio Grande's changing high water, there were many and very bitter disputes as to whether properties lay in Mexico, or United States. Cases that have been on trial for years still remain unsettled. In the days of the De Leon grant, owing to his loss by the river's changing its course, he requested more land but was refused by the

"This Is My Birthday Anniversary"

"It is a good thing to be rich and a good thing to be strong, but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends."-Euripides.

F YOU know when Euripides lived, you will know how very long ago these words were written; and when you have counted up and found them to be over 2000 years old, you will have come to the conclusion that this belief is as old as the race. To be beloved of many friends is to be wealthy. That the young people whose birthday anniversaries come today may know this joy of being loved by many friends is The Herald's wish. They are:

Agnes Burke, 17. Homer Wallen, 16: Ella May Hill, 11. Margaret Lowman, 15. Merrick Breck, 14. Mary Bondon, 9. Lols Courtney, 17.

Stella Slivinski was 16 years old Sunday, There is a ticket to the Bijou at the Herald office, for each one of the boys and girls named above. Call on "Miss Birthday."

Alameda, was the principal street and ended in a ferry which crossed to ended in a ferry which crossed to the second of the care are going to pull the engine back."

The First Deep Well.

The First Deep Well.

In 1888 a deep well was sunk on the mesh about three miles from the mesh about three miles from town, or the fiber rope made it easy to draw bundles from side to side. horses were often tied to this cable horses were often tied to this cable horses were often tied to this cable horses were from tied to this cable horses were from the cost of a few "Tclacos," a coin new out of fait, talued at one and one-half cents.

County of Santa Fe Found.

After the victory of the United States in the war with Mexico, the second legislature of Texac in 1848 passed some special laws creating the county of Santa Fe. This included the present El Paso county and reached north to the southern boundry of Wyoming. Later on, January 3, 1859, this was changed, and El Paso as the county seat. But San Elliarlo was selected by the people and there the county offices were located.

Elizario was selected by the people and there the county offices were located.

The courthouse was moved to Yslota in 1858, where they built a courthouse and jall. This building is used today as a public school. In 1852 or '52, the county seat was moved to El Paso and the offices were on South El Paso street. Alameda street consisted of rows of one-story adobe buildings; and where the hotel Paso del Norte now stands, was a small adobe house used as the postoffice.

On the present site of the Sheldon hotel was a large store owned by the "San Antonio Mail Co." and opposite, later, was the Grand Central hotel.

An acequia ran through the town and Mexicans, sitting under the shade of cottonwoods that bordered it, sold pottery, fruits and vegetables.

It is interesting to know that the first tax levy was ene-fourth of one percent, and was for general purposes, though particularly to keep up the town ditch which was called the "Magoffinsville Acequia"

The Magoffin homestead, at the end of Magoffin avenue, was a very prominent place. Well known persons were entertained there during this time, among whom was the German educator, Frobel. Its thick adobe walls were proof against indian attacks and its being near the fort made it doubly safe.

El Paso's First Fart.

The first fort ever built in El Paso

could safe.

El Paso's First Fort.

The first fort ever built in El Paso was built by De Leon in the north-west corner of his grant; on the corner of Franklin and Campbell streets, for protection against the indiana. The first Federal fort was located in what is now known as block 32. Ensest addition. In 1550 the first troops were quartered in Franklin. Later the old deeds make mention of the fort's having been aboved to Concerdia.

In 1877, Fort Blins was moved close to Hart's Mill; the present fort, built in 1500, is located on the mesa about five miles from town.

Where the Angelus hoots stands, Dr. Nangle, El Paso's first physician, had his home, and in 1881 the Customs house was at the corner of Oregon and Second streets.

A mile above the town was Simeon I Hart's flour pull where

and Second streets.

A mile above the town was Simeon Hart's flour mill where grain from every nearby settlememnt was ground. The dam, which supplied the water for the mill, was over 200 years old and was repaired by the Mexicans living at Paso del Norte, Juares, in otder to get water into their town irrigating ditch.

Dowell El Paso's First Mayor.

The first charter of the city of El
Paso was issued by the state of
Texas, June 8, 1873, and Benjamin 8.

Dowell was elected first mayor. The
minutes of the first meeting of the
council were written upon a plain
paper copybook which still exists.
Anson Mills made out the first map
of El Paso, now in possession of the
Fublic library.

In 1882 the mode of rapid fransis
was the mule-car, which ran on El
Paso and San Antonio streets.

The Southern Pacific rallway came
to El Paso in June, 1881. The train
stopped on the New Mexico side of
the river above the smelter. A ferry
brought the passengers across the Dowell El Paso's First Mayor,

the river above the smelter. A ferry brought the passengers across the river near the present lecation of Mr. Courchesne's house. Stage: met them at this point and brough, them in to El Paso.

The railway bridge was completed in July or August of the same year. The Santa Fe was the next railread, the depot being on Santa Fe street, and this was followed by the T. & P and G. H. & S. A., who built in from Sierra Blanca on a combined track.

When the first train crossed into Mexico, judge Magnifin, who happened to be standing near, heard a Mexican remark, "Yes, I can see how

were sunk.

A year later a tract of land near by was planted in fruit trees, and an attempt was made to establish a little town called La Norla. However the jack-rabbits ate all the bark off the trees, and the wind and sand finished their destruction. Since them, with the exception of the post. City waterworks and a scattered.

There is an old dead that records an interesting transaction of property in 1877. "Two acres of land below Gverland street near Kansse, then covered with brush and willows, for one black borse." This same property is quoted today at \$100,000.

The "Sait Lake" War. In the late 10's, the county of Pit Paso was very much excited over an modent known as the Salt Lake war. For years the Markans had obtained their salt from some saline lakes, situated north of San Elizario, at a distance of 30 or 40 miles. Howard, district judge, look possession of district judge, look possession of distance of 30 or 40 miles. Howard, a district Judge, took possession of these lakes and refused to grant the Mexicans permission to take any salt. This made the Mexicans extremely angry; Howard was warned to keep away from San Elizario. However, he disregarded the warning and with two Americans arrived in the town. The direct of them were killed by the Mexicans and for sometime race feeling was very bitter, but gradually lied out.

ing was very bitter, but gradually died out.

El Paso being on the natural highnay between the east and west, the following trails passed through it:

The Butterfield trail, over which the star route of the same name used to run, went over the following route:
By the Hueco Tanks to Sierra Alia, then groused in a straight line by the Canuto mountains, then northeast by Crow Springs to Dog Canyon, across the Guadalupe mountains, and into El Paso over the present Hueco road. It is still very distinct in the mountains. The terminal of this trail was at the old Pew shoe store on Terms street, between Organ and Mesa.

Another, known as the "Overland Trail." run from El Paso to San Astonio, south of Sierra Blanca, about ten miles through Engle mountains, and Eagle Springs, then down the Rio Grande. This is the old "San Antonio and El Paso stage route." and Continues on to the west by way of Las Cruces. San Antonio street was named from this trail. The stage coach stopped at the Overland block at the corner of South El Paso and Overland streets. The street naturally took its name from this trail. block at the corner of South El Paso and Overland streets. The street naturally took its name from this trail. The trail from Chihushus, Mexico, came by way of Samaiayuca to Paso del Norte, Mexico, changed in 1525 to Juarez, then crossed the rivar at the ferry at South El Paso street or the Stanton street ford. The road leading from the smelter to Las Cruces is called "Doniphan's Drive." In honor of colonel Desiphan who fought the Mexicans at Brasito, about where the townsite of Canu-

who fought the Mexicans at Brasito, about where the townsite of Canutillo now is. Later, this officer crossed the Rio Grande and captured Joures. After the close of the "War between the States" more Americans began to settle in and around the little town and the land admining the priginal Ponce grant. Homes were built where formerly rabbits and crostes rounded through mesquite and same brinsh; and this closed the first chapter of El Paso's history.

Not one of the old settlers ever drammed that Franklin should become the "Queen City of the Southwest."

500 Zion City Women May Chase Smokers Into Lake

Zion City, Ills., Feb. 31 .- "If we tan't get rid of the smoking men any other way, we will turn 500 women loose on them and drive them into the lake"

Such is the ultimatum of Wilbur Glenn Veliva, master mind of Zion City in declaring that the war sainst smoking would be continued a spite of the supreme court railing that the city ordinance forbidding the use of tobacco was unconstitu-

Six male smokers who rentured forth Monday night, feeling secure because of the court ruling, were promptly placed under arrest.

Soap BY GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Siwash,"

Some one has said that civiliza-tion follows the flag. If it does it loses the scent with remarkable case. But civilization and soap work together with great harmony and produce joyful re-

sults.

Soap is a missionary, but it does not collect a keg of money and go over the ocean to some benighted strand, in order to get on the job. When a cake of soap wishes to extend the borders of eivilization, it attaches itself to a settlement worker and goes down into the tenement word, nine blocks from the Louis Quatorze district, where the bath tubs are used for coal bins and the chil-

for United States. Cases that have been on trial for years still remain unsettled. In the days of the De Leon wrant, owing to his loas by the river's changing its course, he requested more land but was refused by the government. Later the river apparantly paid back its debt, and his holdings increased to 500 acres.

In 1858 the river ran about where the old Santa Fe depot is now, and its bed ran through Washington Park. About 1896, the river floeded the entire southern part of the town, and firemen. In hastilly-made flat boats, saved the unfortunate Mexicans whose adobe huts were being continually undersined.

On the old ranch house site there was kept a bourding house, whose landlady used to post notices on a later cotton-wood tree whenever one of her boarders was hebind in the payment of his board bits.

El Paso street, then known as the

This country uses billions of pounds of scap in its effort to be clean. After



Nine blocks from the Louis Quatorre district.

this country used less comp on its citizens and more on its streets. You can't conceal a dirty street by autting a shirt
and a pair of pants on it.—Copyrighted
by George Matthew Adams.

(Articles by this noted writer are regular fensures of The El Paso Herald.)